

detail the events of the three following days, up to the evening of the 14th April; but we omit this portion of his communication, as our readers are already familiar with the subject.

Agamemnon, before Sebastopol, April 19th, '55.

I wrote you a long letter on Saturday last, under escort of a short one to Southsea. I tried in it to give some description of that which must now be the all engrossing topic to Englishmen in all parts of the world. That was the sixth day of the bombardment—this is the eleventh; and although with the hopeful confidence which we all have in the ability of our people to do anything, I endeavoured to impress you with my own sanguine idea of the probable result, I am beyond measure grieved to be obliged now to tell you that this has not been so favorable as we anticipated. The very truth is, that after obtaining, in a well sustained bombardment of ten days, a very obvious superiority, we are obliged now almost to cease firing from want of—what do you think?—ammunition! It is difficult really to believe that with our inexhaustible supplies and unlimited means of transport, this great undertaking should be brought to a stand still by such a miserable cause. Thus, therefore, we are now situated, looking on at the enemy's batteries, now scarcely to be distinguished as such, so much are they ploughed up and riven in every direction; but which they may now repair in comfort, since Lord Raglan says they are not sufficiently silenced to assault, and we unable to molest them from want of ammunition.

21st.—I wrote the above under the influence of feelings which can only be understood by those who, like myself, have willingly suffered all the troubles and annoyances of this interminable siege, buoyed up by the confident hope that though we might be a long time about it, the place must be ours at last. Mighty preparations had been made, the storm cloud that had so long been gathering over the town at last is surcharged with destructive power; it breaks; for ten days a tempest of shot and shell is poured in; and then, and then, forsooth, it stops—they still inside, and we out—simply because they to whom it was entrusted to wield the mighty power, the full resources of England, had neglected to supply a proper amount of powder and shot. I confess however, that I was sorry for having so written, and indeed intended to have put off writing at all until next week, when we shall all have got quiet again; but finding myself now in my cabin, the mail going this afternoon, I have perhaps thought better of it. Let me think, what can I tell you that will carry some hope with it? Oh yes, isn't there the English attack two nights since upon the rifle pits in front of Malakoff, in which our gallant fellows never fired a shot, but took and held it by steel alone, losing, however, several gallant officers and fifty men. This is at it should be, and will relieve the men in the battery very much; but these very men would ten thousand times rather have been told to storm the town itself; the feeling is universal in the British army; and they would succeed so sure as the assault was made. The French are, I believe, not so eager; in fact I understand they talk about the impossibility of success. Such is the difference. On deck just now I had a long look at the outside of things through a powerful glass, while a light breeze sweeping away the usual dazzling effect of the mirage, threw everything into strong relief. A small steamer, with a flag of truce at her mast head, was just spreading her devious track round the barrier of sunken ships, she approaches a French boat waiting for her outside; they have a short palaver, and then she goes back again; these meetings have taken place several times lately. The batteries looking towards the sea were crowded with people, to whom the sight of any vessel outside the barrier with the Russian flag was a novelty. Carrying the field along the great wall which so lately exposed so determined a front, I found it is now so extensively breached that it could offer no obstacle to an attacking column. Behind, however, every position from which a gun could be brought to bear with effect it is easy to see has been taken advantage of. Every few minutes they have quite a brisk cannonade, and you see shells bursting in every direction. The Russians do not fire much. One unhappy French battery close to us at the water's edge appears a very favorite object of attack, as we constantly see shells fall into it and explode, making in the act quite an eruption. During the great bombardment it was scarcely ever free of these disagreeable visitors. Two or three steamers go close in under the batteries every night, and after firing a few broadsides, come out again. This repeated several times during the night serves to keep them awake.

A great council of war was held yesterday at

Lord Raglan's, the result not transpiring. I fear there is little unanimity among them. We, I think and hear, would play a bolder part had we it all our own way. The 10th Huzzars have only just landed at Balaklava; they are in superb order, and a great acquisition. Two regiments of infantry have also just arrived from the Mediterranean. The health of the whole army continues very good. Fogs have set in, but at present nothing could be more magnificent than the weather.

Agamemnon, before Sebastopol, May 12th.

So many circumstances have lately occurred to annoy and discourage all who have at heart the maintenance of our English credit as a people whose arms should know no check, that I purposefully lost the key of my escrutoire, and obstinately refused to drag my unwilling pen from the obscurity of an inaccessible corner of the cabin to which in my anger I had consigned it. The receipt, however, of your letter last night, dated April 26th, has in some degree mollified me, and brings me this morning to this my chair of repentance, feeling very much like a naughty little boy, who has been doing something very bad and does not like to confess it. My only comfort lies in the consciousness that I pour out my griefs to one who will heartily sympathize and feel with me all necessarily indignation.

I am now just beginning to get over the almost intolerable annoyance of our discreditable recall from the abortive expedition to Kertch; by this time it must be an almost forgotten story with you, but even at the risk of recalling an unpleasant impression, I will tell you what I know about it. Nothing in my short experience of active warfare has given me so much the idea of a perfect organization in all its particulars, as the expedition of which we have now to deplore the fate. It was, I believe, entirely planned and carried out by Sir E. Lyons, whose ever active mind had long embraced the necessity of gaining possession of the Bosphorus, and of course by it both the command of the Sea of Azoff and the road to Anapa, &c., carrying also as its necessary consequence the complete cutting off of the immense mass of provisions, military stores, &c., that constantly reached Sebastopol by that route. So great was the secrecy, and so perfect the machinery employed, that until the whole 13,000 men composing the military expedition, with their field batteries and stores, were fairly embarked, and the steam fleet in the direction of Kertch were employing their best go-ahead energies, opinions were fairly divided between Odessa, Eupatoria, Kertch and Anapa, as points of debarkation. We in the "A," generally well informed, heard one day that such an enterprise was thought of, and the next while sitting down to dinner were suddenly surprised by an irruption upon our decks of a French regiment, with twenty officers, who it was for us to feed and entertain so long as they were with us. We got under weigh just before dark, and while we could yet be seen stood towards Odessa, then turning sharp round with every light extinguished doubled the Chersonesus, and rushed towards Kertch, the most wonderful illustration yet seen of the power of steam as a military agent. Up to this time I have been a growler on public grounds; as a very humble individual member I have now to complain. Know that a battalion composed of 700 marines from the fleet were under orders to disembark with the army; I of course as one of them, would have landed, and under the chief command of Sir G. Brown would as assuredly have seen good and successful service, besides making it an undertaking profitable as honorable. When we come to consider that all these bright prospects were crushed by a whim of General Canrobert's, who opposing it from the very first, interpreted a message of the Emperor's to concentrate his forces into a prohibition of the enterprise, it is even enough to make us Englishmen rue the day that crippled the very genius of our arms by such an alliance. It is, however, but justice to our allies to say that they dislike as much as ourselves their very unenterprising commander, and that from his continued opposition to an assault of Sebastopol, to this his crowning feat, he has never carried with him the approval of those under his command. I shall never forget the sensation that thrilled through the fleet when within sight of the point of debarkation we found that it could not be; the General and Admirals were furious, and it is even reported that the French Colonel in this ship said he would land his regiment if we would land ours. A singular point in connection with the affair is, that the French steamer carrying Canrobert's unpopular order reached us in the evening, while Lord Raglan's to the same effect in an English one could not find us until late the next day, which of course would have given us time to do all we wanted, as we

were to have landed at 4 A. M. I went yesterday to breakfast with our friends of the French 21st, in return for what they were pleased to call our kindness when with us; they treated us like princes; and certainly if the great alliance itself was as cordial as our relations with them, we would soon be in Sebastopol. I have scarcely since been able to talk in my mother tongue. After the present all engrossing subject, I find it difficult to go back to the dreadfully dull business before Sebastopol. The failure of the bombardment, and refusal to assault, has caused it to lose all interest in my eyes, and it is only when, like two nights since, we hear of a sortie being gallantly repulsed under creditable circumstances that I think of it at all. We are advancing and strengthening our batteries; but I think with you that it will come at last to an investment under the Emperor in person. The French much wish to see him.

F. HERBERT RUEL.

BY THE ATLANTIC.

The Atlantic reached her dock about eight o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to noon of the 2d inst, and 200 passengers.

The expected resumption of the Vienna Conference had not taken place, and it was doubtfully reported that the new Austrian propositions are pre-emptorily negated by England and France.

Austrian negotiations are more active than ever with the view of obtaining for the Cabinet of Vienna a supremacy in Germany.

Count Buol, in a circular to Austrian representatives at the German Courts, regards the publication of the protocols of the Vienna Conference, by the British Government, as premature, considering that the negotiations for peace could not be regarded as terminated.

Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, has given orders for the construction of the railroad across the Isthmus of Suez, eighty-four miles long.

A contract is said to have been entered into for the construction of a telegraph from Constantinople to Egypt.

A conspiracy to assassinate Gen. Kalerji, Greek Minister at War, has been discovered at Athens, and some arrests had been made.

Miss Nightengale had been laid up with fever, but was recovering.

THE CRIMEA, &c.—The news is of the most important and exciting character, covering, as it does, three distinct successes by the Allies.—First—By the last arrival we had a brief announcement that the French had driven the Russians from a strong position of defence or place d'armie before Sebastopol. This occurred during the nights of the 22d and 23d, and was a most sanguinary affair, the place being defended by nearly the whole garrison.

The total losses on both sides in killed and wounded, is set down at 8000.

Gen. Pellissier says the Russian loss was enormous, and that of his own troops considerable, though much less. The French retained their position.

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the affair is thus "Yesterday evening, seventeen battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked our trench of counter approach commenced the day before, in front of Bastions Nos. 5 and 6.

The combat was sanguinary and lasted during the whole of the night. Our twelve battalions lost nearly 2500 men in driving back the enemy."

Gen. Pellissier telegraphs, under date of the 25 10 P. M. "To-day, we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy, who were not in force offered little resistance, and retreated rapidly to the hills.

We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried during the nights of the 22d and 23d.

An armistice was agreed upon for burying the dead, and we were enabled to form an estimate of the enemy's losses, they must be about 5000 or 6000 killed and wounded.

May 26th.—The enemy has not made any demonstrations either in front of the place or against our lines on the Tchernaya.

The works of fortification at Kamiesch are progressing.

The sanitary condition of the army continues good.

May 27th, 9 A. M.—The expedition to Kertch and Yanikale has been attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the allies. They blew up their powder magazines, destroyed their batteries, and burned their steamers.

The sea of Azoff is occupied by the Allied squadron.

It is rumoured that Gen. Pellissier had attacked and routed Liprandi's forces.

Gen. Canrobert was reported wounded, and another General killed. This report was regarded as very doubtful.

Lord Raglan telegraphs as follows:

"May 27th.—We are masters of the sea of Azoff without casualty. The troops landed at Kertch on her majesty's birth-day, (24th) and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the straits, and destroying their steamers. Some vessels and fifty guns have fallen into hands of the Allies."

Lord Raglan further telegraphs that on the 25th General Sir Geo. Brown had reached Yenikale, having the previous day destroyed a foundry near Kertch, where shot, shell and Minie balls were manufactured. In the advance the French were on the right, the English on the left and the Turks in reserve.

A despatch from Lord Raglan of 30th says that letter from Gen. Brown and Admiral Lyons of the 29th announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers and large depots of corn.

The allied ships had succeeded in blowing up a Magazine at Ararat, and in destroying about 100-merchant vessels. Only the Russian steamer remained in the Sea of Azoff.

Advices from Sir George Brown of the 28th state that the troops continue healthy.

Five vessels laden with corn had run into Kertch not knowing the place was taken, and were captured.

The number of guns found by the allies exceed 100.

A French account says the Russians burned 30 transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 300,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour.

Fourteen steamers of the allies entered the Sea of Azoff.

Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople.

The occupation of Galatz, and an attack upon Ismail and Reni, were confidently spoken of.

The Garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertch. its capture therefore, must exercise a speedy influence on the siege.

Fifty cases of cholera, and twenty deaths were reported in the British forces before Sebastopol, with some cases among the French.

The Sardinian contingent has been landed in splendid condition, and well supplied with all the material of war.

Heat had succeeded to rain.

Large convoys had entered Sebastopol from the North side, and the Russians were working vigorously on the North side, erecting an earth work &c.

The allies had completed their fourth parallel and the British were moving all their heavy mortars into the advanced parallels. Two deserters from Sebastopol reported the garrison very strong numerically, but that the hot weather was causing sickness.

746 Russians are prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but 108 privates and ten officers belonging to the British. We have no returns of the French.

THE BALTIC.—It was reported at Dantzic on the 23d, that the first division of Russian Gun Boats stationed at Sveaborgh had made a movement towards the opposite coast of the Gulf in the direction of Riga.

The Russians are making a land communication with Tornes, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The French squadron, under Admiral Penaud, sailed from Kiel on the 22d of May, to join the English fleet, which was last reported beyond Nargen.

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has issued a circular, respecting the blockade of the Finland ports, in which he says England has departed from the principle that the flag covers the cargo, and he warns neutral vessels of the circumstance.

ASIA.—Letters from Erzeroum report that General Williams was busy fortifying the City with earthworks.

Kurdistan is not yet quiet.

The Russians had recently manifested some intention of an attack on Kars.

Official accounts state that the earthquake at Brousa 445 lives were lost in the first, and 204 in the second shock.

RUSSIA.—Menschikoff has returned to St. Petersburg, and was well received by the Emperor.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament had not been in session during the week.

Addresses had been voted by various deputations of working men to Mr. Leyard.

The British shipping returns for April continue